

AMENDMENT TO THE CLAIMS

1. (Previously Presented) A light scanning optical system comprising an incidence optical system for causing a beam emitted from light source means to be incident on a deflecting surface of a light deflector at a predetermined angle in a sub-scanning cross-section, and an imaging optical system for imaging the beam reflected and deflected by said light deflector on a surface to be scanned, wherein when a maximum value and a minimum value of a peak intensity in an effective scanning area of a spot imaged on said surface to be scanned by said imaging optical system are defined as E_{MAX} and E_{MIN} , respectively, the following condition is satisfied:

$$0.8 \leq \frac{E_{MIN}}{E_{MAX}}.$$

2. (Previously Presented) A light scanning optical system according to Claim 1, wherein when a difference in an incidence point in a sub-scanning direction on said surface to be scanned between two marginal rays of the beam reflected and deflected by the deflecting surface of said light deflector in the main scanning direction is defined as Δs and a diameter of the spot imaged on said surface to be scanned which becomes $1/e^2$ relative to the peak intensity in the sub-scanning direction is defined as D_s , the following condition is satisfied:

$$\frac{\Delta s}{D_s} \leq 0.9.$$

3. (Previously Presented) A light scanning optical system according to
Claim 2, wherein when a beam width of the beam reflected and deflected by the deflecting
surface of said light deflector in the main scanning direction is defined as d and an angle of
incidence at which the beam from said incidence optical system is incident on said
deflecting surface from an oblique direction with respect to a plane containing a normal to
the deflecting surface of said light deflector in the sub-scanning cross-section and parallel
to the main scanning direction is defined as α and a scanning angle of the beam reflected
and deflected by the deflecting surface of said light deflector is defined as θ and a lateral
magnification of said imaging optical system in the sub-scanning direction is defined as β ,
the following condition is satisfied:

$$\frac{2 \times d \times \tan \left(\frac{\theta}{2} \right) \times (\sin \alpha) \times \beta}{D_S} \leq 0.9.$$

4. (Previously Presented) A light scanning optical system according to
Claim 2, wherein an optical axis of at least one lens surface constituting said imaging
optical system in the sub-scanning cross-section is shifted in the sub-scanning direction
relative to a center axis of the beam reflected and deflected by said deflecting surface and
travelling toward a central position of the effective scanning area or/and is inclined in the
sub-scanning direction.

5. (Previously Presented) A light scanning optical system according to
Claim 2, wherein a height of an optical axis of a lens surface of at least one of a plurality of
lenses constituting said imaging optical system in the sub-scanning cross-section
continuously varies in conformity with a lengthwise position in the main scanning
direction.

6. (Previously Presented) A light scanning optical system according to
Claim 1, wherein at least one lens of a plurality of lenses constituting said imaging optical
system also constitute said incidence optical system.

7. (Previously Presented) A light scanning optical system according to
Claim 1, wherein the beam emitted from said light source means is incident on the
deflecting surface of said light deflector in a state in which it is wider than a width of said
deflecting surface in a main scanning direction.

8. (Previously Presented) A light scanning optical system according to
Claim 1, wherein the beam emitted from said light source means is incident on the
deflecting surface from substantially the center of a scanning angle by said light deflector.

9. (Previously Presented) A light scanning optical system according to
Claim 1, wherein a lens surface of at least one lens of a plurality of lenses constituting said
imaging optical system has its radius of curvature in the sub-scanning cross-section

continuously varied away from an optical axis of the lens surface in a main scanning direction.

10. (Original) A light scanning optical system according to Claim 1, wherein said light source means is a multibeam laser source having a plurality of light emitting portions.

11. (Original) An optical scanning apparatus characterized by using a light scanning optical system according to any one of Claims 1 to 10.

12. (Original) An image forming apparatus provided with an optical scanning apparatus according to Claim 11, and a printer controller for converting code data inputted from an external device into an image signal and inputting it to said optical scanning apparatus.

13. (Original) An image forming apparatus according to Claim 12, wherein an image is formed by background exposure.

14. to 25. (Cancelled)

26. (Previously Presented) A light scanning optical system in which a beam emitted from light source means is caused by an incidence optical system to be incident on

a first deflecting surface of a light deflector having a plurality of deflecting surfaces at a predetermined angle in a sub-scanning cross-section, and the beam reflected and deflected by said first deflecting surface is caused to be again incident on a second deflecting surface of said light deflector differing from said first deflecting surface through a transmitting optical system, and the beam reflected and deflected by said second deflecting surface is imaged on a surface to be scanned by an imaging optical system, and in the sub-scanning cross-section, wherein when a maximum value and a minimum value of a peak intensity in an effective scanning area of a spot imaged on said surface to be scanned by said imaging optical system are defined as E_{MAX} and E_{MIN} , respectively, the following condition is satisfied:

$$0.8 \leq \frac{E_{MIN}}{E_{MAX}}$$

27. (Previously Presented) A light scanning optical system according to Claim 26, wherein when a difference in an incidence point in a sub-scanning direction on said surface to be scanned between two marginal rays of the beam reflected and deflected by the second deflecting surface of said light deflector in a main scanning direction is defined as Δs and a diameter of the spot imaged on said surface to be scanned which becomes $1/e^2$ relative to the peak intensity in the sub-scanning direction is defined as D_s , the following condition is satisfied:

$$\frac{\Delta s}{D_s} \leq 0.9.$$

28. (Previously Presented) A light scanning optical system according to Claim 27, wherein when a beam width of the beam reflected and deflected by the second deflecting surface of said light deflector in the main scanning direction is defined as d and an angle of incidence at which the beam from said incidence optical system is incident on said first deflecting surface from an oblique direction with respect to a plane containing a normal to the first deflecting surface of said light deflector in the sub-scanning cross-section and parallel to the main scanning direction is defined as α and a scanning angle of the beam reflected and deflected by the second deflecting surface of said light deflector is defined as θ and a lateral magnification of said imaging optical system in the sub-scanning direction is defined as β , the following condition is satisfied:

$$\frac{2 \times d \times \tan \left(\frac{\theta}{2} \right) \times (\sin \alpha) \times \beta}{D_s} \leq 0.9.$$

29. (Previously Presented) A light scanning optical system according to Claim 27, wherein an optical axis of a lens surface of at least one of a plurality of lenses constituting said imaging optical system in the sub-scanning cross-section is shifted in the sub-scanning direction relative to a center axis of the beam reflected and deflected by said deflecting surface and travelling toward a central position of the effective scanning area or/and is inclined in the sub-scanning direction.

30. (Previously Presented) A light scanning optical system according to
Claim 27, wherein a height of an optical axis of a lens surface of at least one of a plurality
of lenses constituting said imaging optical system in the sub-scanning cross-section
continuously varies in conformity with a lengthwise position in the main scanning
direction.

31. (Previously Presented) A light scanning optical system according to
Claim 26, wherein at least one lens of a plurality of lenses constituting said imaging optical
system also constitute said incidence optical system.

32. (Previously Presented) A light scanning optical system according to
Claim 26, wherein the beam emitted from said light source means is incident on the first
deflecting surface of said light deflector in a state in which it is wider than a width of said
first deflecting surface in a main scanning direction.

33. (Previously Presented) A light scanning optical system according to
Claim 26, wherein the beam emitted from said light source means is incident on the first
deflecting surface from substantially the center of a scanning angle by said light deflector.

34. (Previously Presented) A light scanning optical system according to
Claim 26, wherein a lens surface of at least one of a plurality of lenses constituting said
imaging optical system has its radius of curvature in the sub-scanning cross-section

continuously varied away from an optical axis of the lens surface in a main scanning direction.

35. (Original) A light scanning optical system according to Claim 26, wherein said light source means is a multibeam laser source having a plurality of light emitting portions.

36. (Original) An optical scanning apparatus characterized by using a light scanning optical system according to any one of Claims 26 to 35.

37. (Original) An image forming apparatus provided with an optical scanning apparatus according to Claim 36, and a printer controller for converting code data inputted from an external device into an image signal and inputting it to said optical scanning apparatus.

38. (Original) An image forming apparatus according to Claim 37, wherein an image is formed by background exposure.